

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XLIII.—NO. 108

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TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1878.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—To insure the proper classification of advertisements it is absolutely necessary that they be handed in before eight o'clock every evening.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be cloudy and cool, with increasing winds from the eastward. To-morrow rains will probably accompany similar conditions.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was very active and strong. Gold opened at 100 1/4 and advanced to 100 3/4, at which price it closed. Government bonds were firm, States steady and railroads irregular. Money on call was easy at 6 per cent, and the market closed very easy, with the rate at 4 1/2 per cent.

OUR EXPORT TRADE to the Sandwich Islands is beginning to improve under the new treaty.

WE HAVE, ALAS! lost Moses. He was returned to the bosom of South Carolina yesterday.

MANHATTAN SQUARE has been selected by the trustees as the site for the proposed free botanical garden.

MR. TILDEN does not seem inclined to make peace with Tammany Hall. He was last evening elected a delegate to a general committee of the city democracy.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES has wisely resolved to give the bill providing for the deposit of savings in the Post Office a fair consideration. It ought to be passed.

THE REMAINS of William M. Tweed were followed to Greenwood, yesterday, by twenty or thirty of his personal and political friends. His name will not be soon forgotten in our history.

PRETTY SEVERE FINES were imposed by Judge Sutherland yesterday on several liquor dealers for violations of the Excise law. A second conviction will entail imprisonment as well as fine.

A SINGULAR MURDER trial is going on in New York. The accused is an old man who murdered his own daughter for the crime of adultery. He pleads as his justification the injunctions of the Old Testament.

THE FEMALE EX-SLAVE in Ohio, who brought an action to recover damages from her captor, who resold her into slavery, has recovered twenty-five hundred dollars. It is not improbable that it will form a precedent for many similar suits.

SENATOR BURNSIDE'S bill, removing all restrictions in regard to the enlistment of colored men in the army or navy, was a measure of very doubtful expediency, and the Senate acted wisely in killing it. Only seventeen votes were cast against its indefinite postponement.

THE ANSWER of the Elevated Railroad Company to the Aldermen's resolution requiring the reasons for the non-extension of the line to Kingsbridge will be awaited with interest by the public. In not completing the road they are not acting in good faith with the public.

THERE is at least one good feature in the bill introduced yesterday in the Legislature to reorganize our police courts—namely, that which provides for the holding of a midnight session by one of the justices to admit prisoners to bail. Arrests are frequently made upon very frivolous charges, and it is a great hardship and injustice to confine such persons all night in the foul cells of the station houses.

IN THE EXPERIMENT of educating some of the Indian youth, which it will be seen by a letter on another page, is to be made at Hampton, in Virginia, and Syracuse, in this State, and then sending them as missionaries of civilization to their respective tribes, we may probably find a solution of the Indian question. At all events it is worth trying. The cost of our Indian wars shows that it is cheaper to educate an Indian than to kill him.

THE WEATHER.—The barometer has risen briskly on the Atlantic coast, with very light rains over the Middle and New England States and some slight variations of temperature; but in the West the pressure has fallen very rapidly, and the storm has reorganized over the Lower Missouri Valley. The winds over Nebraska, Iowa and Missouri have increased to high and in many places to gales of considerable severity. High temperatures prevail on the eastern side of the storm, with thunder and lightning and rain. On the western side the temperature has fallen sharply, with snow. At present the storm is confined to the regions we have named above, but its movement during to-day will probably bring it eastward toward the Ohio Valley. The prevailing winds all over the country are easterly, varying the general direction north or south as the places are in relation to the storm centre. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be cloudy and cool, with increasing winds from the eastward. To-morrow rains will probably accompany similar conditions.

The Negro Exodus to Africa.

The emigrant ship Azor was prevented from clearing on Tuesday, the day on which she was to have sailed from Charleston, by a large excess in the number of persons who had taken passage and stowed their effects on board. A law of Congress limits the number of passengers on emigrant ships by rules founded on the amount of their tonnage, and it was found when the Azor was ready to sail and applied for a clearance that she had one-fourth more passengers than could be legally carried on a vessel of her size. The time required for getting out the goods of such a cargo would detain the vessel in port. This large excess of passengers is significant as attesting the popularity of the movement. The number of negroes desiring to emigrate exceeds the means of transportation, and knowledge of this fact will give a fresh impetus to the movement. It has strongly excited the susceptible imaginations of the freedmen, and is destined to grow to constantly larger proportions.

That the Southern negroes have not only the population but the pecuniary means to supply a constant stream of emigration to the native land of their ancestors is beyond reasonable question. To be satisfied on this point we have only to consider the amount of money they deposited and lost in the Freedman's Savings Bank. Their deposits were a shining proof of their habits of thrift, and their losses implied such an abuse of their confidence as fatally discouraged that form of economy. Considering that they had but just emerged from servitude, and that in the first years of their freedom they lacked experience, were without capital and had not yet acquired the habit of self-dependence, their deposits in the Freedman's Savings Bank was highly creditable to the character and capabilities of their race. The insolvency of that swindling institution must have dampened their hopes of fair treatment by the dominant race, and have prepared them to look with favor on other suggested means of improving their condition. The political events of the last two years have convinced them that they are hereafter to be excluded from politics and office, and that they have but slender chances in this country of a career worthy of an honorable ambition. These discouraging circumstances have made them eager listeners to the apostles of the "Exodus Association." That organization, which is already strong in South Carolina and is growing into importance in Louisiana, seems likely to spread all over the South and enlist the most capable and enterprising portion of the freedmen. Their large early deposits in the broken Freedman's Savings Bank proves their ability to furnish means for emigration, and if the first colonists should do well and send back favorable accounts no limit can be placed to the future magnitude of the exodus. Its growth will be gradual, because the pecuniary means by which it is sustained will for some years be the savings of the colored population. But the prospect it holds out will be a strong stimulus to frugality, and tens of thousands of negroes will begin to make the accumulations necessary for paying their passage and establishing themselves in Africa. The Azor will immediately return from Monrovia for a second trip, and if the number of applicants should be as much in excess of its capacity and accommodations as in the present voyage other vessels will be purchased for the same service, and there will soon be a regular line of emigrant ships plying between our Southern ports and the west coast of Africa.

This interesting movement must not be considered as a revival of the old American Colonization Society, organized some sixty years since, which founded the black Republic of Liberia. The purpose of that society was to rid the country of its free negroes in order that their example might not excite discontent among the slaves. But this new movement is a spontaneous enterprise of the colored population, inspired by hopes of bettering their condition, of escaping the sense of inferiority, of finding a career open to talents, and, though last, perhaps not least, by an enthusiastic and imaginative yearning toward the native seat of their race. These commendable and honorable sentiments and the self-sustained practical arrangements to carry them into effect are the best proof that has yet been offered to the world of negro capacity, intelligence, foresight and self-respect. It is a noble contrast, indeed—a proud contrast for the African race—that these dark-skinned men and women, whose savage ancestors were brought across the Atlantic, subject to all the cruelties and atrocities of the middle passage, sail to the shores from which their progenitors were torn, in a ship owned by negro proprietors, manned by negro seamen and carrying a hopeful body of negro freemen to lay the foundations of a Republic which may become the cradle of African civilization. The attention of all Christendom has of late been strongly directed to Africa, as it was four centuries ago to America after its discovery by Columbus; and the infant settlements in the New World which followed the voyages of discovery are likely to have a parallel in the American emigration to Africa which trends so closely on the heels of the successful and brilliant explorations of Stanley.

If the contemplated exodus to Africa should equal the expectations of its apostles and promoters it will lead to consequences of the first magnitude. Among the most important of these will be the conversion of the native tribes to Christianity and the diffusion among them of the arts and habits of civilized life. The American negroes abound in religious fervor, and as soon as a large colony of them shall get established in Africa and become prosperous the propagation of the Gospel among the native tribes will be a favorite field of effort. They will be more successful than any white missionaries, because they will more easily gain attention and their strong emotional nature will exert a powerful contagious influence over people constituted like themselves. The tribes which they convert they will also civilize, and thereby create a large market for the products of civilized industry. That mar-

ket will probably be monopolized by American traders. The negroes who emigrate will carry with them a taste for the American manufactures to which they are accustomed, and will diffuse that taste among the natives whom they convert and civilize. Africa will thereby become one of the most important American markets, and no ties of interest or sympathy which we may have with other foreign countries will be so strong as those by which a sense of reparation will bind us to the rising African Republic.

A Great Strike in England.

A strike of the magnitude of that now impending in the cotton spinning districts of England deserves careful consideration. It is evident that the depression of trade in general has told severely on the English cotton industry, and that, with the present cost of production, much of the capital invested is in danger. When the products of American looms can compete successfully with English goods in England itself something must be done to prevent the entire trade moving over here in the process of time. Either the masters and jobbers must make up their minds to do with very small profits or else the operatives must have the difference taken out of their wages. It would be fairer, of course, where a reduction in the price of goods is necessary, to share the cut-off between masters and men, and operatives of any degree of intelligence would acknowledge the justice of such a course. There is, however, great difficulty in ascertaining how in the proposition for a reduction of wages the loss is divided. The operative asked to work for ten per cent less than the usual rate is prone to believe that all the reduction comes off his dinner table, while the master generally asserts that he is equally a loser. This is the condition among the cotton mills of Lancashire to-day. The one hundred and twenty thousand operatives who will probably go on strike or be locked out rather than submit to a ten per cent reduction, say they are willing to lose five per cent. The masters will not listen to this proposal, and one of the usual painful trials of endurance between the giant, Capital, and the giant, Labor, will result. It is in the last degree discreditable to our civilization that no less clumsy and cruel method of arranging differences should be attainable than this brutal resort of exhaustion, which cripples business while it demoralizes the workman. The struggle, if long continued, is not unlikely to be of benefit to our trade, but that selfish view cannot for a moment be weighed against the sad feelings induced by the spectacle of so vast an army of labor at war, fighting their little individual savings against heavy bank accounts, and when the savings are gone fighting the endurance of hunger and nakedness against the same foe entrenched in the bank vaults. It is an extremely difficult problem how to adjust these differences without resort to strikes and lockouts. The right of the master to withhold employment and the right of the workman to quit work are things with which legislation in free countries finds it difficult to deal. It is equally impossible for the law to tell the master the bounds he must put on his profits or to tell the workman with what wages he must be content. In the present case the combined masters have refused arbitration, which leads to the conclusion that they find a state of the market which will permit a temporary cessation of production, and that they can trust to the length of their purses to bring the men to their terms.

The Holahan Excise Bill.

Like Julius Caesar and Polonius the Holahan Excise bill was yesterday "killed in the Capitol," and the temperance people are of opinion it was no great loss. By this bill it was proposed to put the sale of liquor practically on the basis on which it stood before the interpretation which restricted to keepers of inns, taverns and hotels the right to dispense alcoholic beverages. Its purpose was to give legal sanction to the retail liquor traffic as it exists and has existed for twenty years; and by it, therefore, this now important issue was fairly made between those who wish to legalize and regulate the traffic as it exists and those so-called friends of temperance who want to use the political machinery—the power of the majority—to compel other men to act in accordance with their opinion on the subject of drinking. It was declared in the course of discussion on this bill that money had been used to affect the action of members, and in consequence an inquiry into that point has been ordered, which will no doubt be just as fruitful as many similar inquiries previously ordered. As an opponent of the bill proposed that the scope of this inquiry should extend to the point whether any brewers had contributed money to secure its passage it was enlarged to that extent; and also to include the inquiry whether temperance organizations had raised money to affect legislation in a contrary sense. This, therefore, would be a piquant investigation if it could be made effectively. It could be so made if the Legislature had more power than the lobby; but as the case stands it cannot be so made.

An Early Adjournment.

Congress is in a happy frame of mind with regard to adjournment, and proposes to "spread itself," like the men at the Butler Convention, about the 10th of June. Everybody will be of one opinion on this decision and will rejoice in it. In fact, the people are always to be congratulated when even a Legislature dissolves itself into the individual nobodies of which it is commonly made up; and though in Congress there are more men as to whose opinions on public topics the country has a curiosity the good influence upon all important interests of its adjournment is the more marked in proportion as its power to do harm by upsetting things is the greater. As Congress was convened earlier than usual the country is fairly entitled to an early adjournment, and as the members are anxious to get home in order to put the pegs in their respective election districts the course sketched out by yesterday's action will no doubt be determined upon.

Blair's Folly.

Mr. Montgomery Blair and his few abettors in the press cannot expect to get his foolish bill for trying President Hayes' title passed by Congress, or even reported by the Judiciary Committee of either House. What they are really aiming at is to force Mr. Tilden upon the democratic party as its next candidate for the Presidency. By keeping their screechy clamor about "fraud" constantly in the ears of the country they hope to keep alive the pretensions of that gentleman and establish his claim for a second nomination. They know well enough that even if they could get their case before the Supreme Court that tribunal would decide against them. A large proportion of its judges served on the Electoral Commission and are unlikely to change the opinions which they then delivered. The judges who voted for Mr. Hayes would not be influenced by an act of Congress requiring them to go behind the returns, because the very essence of the decision was that Congress itself had no authority to go behind the returns. The act creating the Electoral Commission required it to decide what power Congress possesses in such a matter, and its decision was that Congress could not go back of the regular State certificates. Now if Congress possesses no such power under the constitution any law which it might pass in contravention of that principle would be void, and the Supreme Court would declare it void and refuse to be bound by it. To be sure, Judge Clifford and Judge Field dissented from that principle, but there is no reason for supposing that any other member of the Supreme Court agrees with them. Judge Harlan, who was appointed by Mr. Hayes himself, cannot be expected to vote to depose him, and it is not likely that any other republican judge would do so. The Supreme Court would simply refuse to try the case, on the ground that a law requiring it to do so was unconstitutional.

Mr. Blair and his very small squad of abettors aim at nothing better keeping up the agitation with a view to force the democratic party to nominate Mr. Tilden again in 1880. But it is well known that the prominent and trusted democratic leaders do not favor Mr. Tilden's further aspirations. Blair's scheme for keeping alive the agitation will therefore prove futile. His bill will slumber in the Judiciary Committee, and if he has any hope that the mere reference keeps it, like a sword in its scabbard, ready to be drawn at any time for electioneering purposes, he will probably find himself mistaken. If a committee of Congress should attempt to keep the bill bottled up for such a use its course would be simply contemptible, and the committee would deserve the same kind of prominence in the newspapers which has been earned by Biggar, Parnell and O'Donnell, for their disgraceful exploits in Parliament.

Barbara Allen's Legacy.

Old Barbara Allen, who died the other day in rags and wretchedness, left behind her considerable property, but she also left a will, and the little party of eight or ten that met to mourn for her at the Public Administrator's office last Monday may now dry their tears or hereafter shed them from unselfish motives. She had twelve trunks full of odds and ends and twelve thousand odd dollars, of which two thousand five hundred are willed to three married women named, with, in each case, the condition that the sums be free from all control of their respective husbands. A handsome fee is reserved for her lawyer, and the residue goes to the Society for Destitute Seamen. The will is dated twenty-seven years ago, so that Barbara must even then have been a person of substance. But what a strange career of scraping in misery to die miserably is suggested in that lapse of time! She was evidently a woman with a will of her own and an opinion upon woman's rights, as her individual bequests and her divorce away back in 1849 would show. But she had some love of her old companions in the days when she was a stewardess at sea, as seen in her largest legacy. So, after all, there was some kindly purpose under her avarice. Like most heroines of romance in real life the tale does not proceed on artistic lines, but loses its interest here and there. Yet it is out of such materials that the fiction-weaver makes his most striking characters. Like Barbara Allen of the old ballad, she was hard natured without but capable of feeling within, and probably something touched her once to kindly remembrance, as with the proud village beauty who went unmoved from the death bed of her knightly lover:—

She had a goodly pile of two  
When she heard the dead-bell toll;  
And every Jew that the dead-bell gied  
O'ed, "Woe to Barbara Allen!"

Practical Resumption.

Our despatches from various points show that resumption of specie payments has practically begun. For some weeks past certain large retail houses in this city have been paying out gold in change by way of an advertisement; but now we hear of the banks in many cities offering the choice of gold or greenbacks to their customers. At Albany the banks are paying gold at par. At New Orleans, Savannah, Atlanta and Wilmington gold coin is paid without extra charge to all who prefer their drafts cashed in the precious metal. At Cincinnati three banks offer gold. At Charleston they are ready to do the same, but do not find any demand or see any use in it. Philadelphia is waiting until the market quotation is free from fractional premium, and our large banks here, with their heavy transactions, are exhibiting a similar prudence. Once, however, any considerable quantity of the coin gets into circulation and has ceased to be a curiosity, the chances of the present slight premium disappearing altogether are increased. The story from Atlanta of the gold paid out flowing back shows that the public will quickly suit its convenience in monetary dealings, and only retain sufficient to carry on the smaller details of general business, but that the big silver "dollars of the daddies" will be used except upon something like compulsion we see no prospect. As a

sign of the country's confidence in the stability of its business future we hail these manifestations of actual resumption.

"A Yaller Dog."

In July last the "yaller" dog of a Westchester farmer rushed out upon the road and applied his front teeth with more or less effect to the leg of the keeper of an itinerant jewelry shop; a man descended from the same race as the British Prime Minister, and who peddled spectacles and cheap breakfasts. Thereupon the pedler sued the farmer, and a jury of his countrymen awarded him damages in the sum of six hundred dollars. One doctor testified that the teeth of the dog only scratched the skin, and another that there was an ulcer on the leg a month after; but the report does not show any connection between this ulcer and the bite. It is probable that the pedler would not have made so much money as this by his jewelry in a great while, and he may regard it as a very profitable transaction unless he gets the hydrophobia, which is now unlikely. We hope that the price thus set on a bite may not originate an industry based on the conduct of yellow dogs. In connection with the demand made by a Scotchman that he should have two thousand dollars to become the subject of an experiment in canine inoculation we call the attention of the parties to this verdict as establishing the market value of such an experiment.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Brazilian ladies dress elegantly. Congressman Stone, of Iowa, is six feet six. Ben Hill is the noisiest man in the United States. Ex-Governor Loring, of Wisconsin, will soon go to Europe. India rubber tires for wheels are becoming quite common in England. The price of the Baltimore American is reduced from four to three cents. The favorite fruit of the Parisian is the apple, the sale of which is regulated by law. Señor de Zamacoa, Mexican special agent at Washington, is at the Metropolitan Hotel. John Bright will in August have represented Birmingham for twenty-one years. Mr. Frank B. Carpenter is to paint a portrait of Mr. Fred Douglass for Howard University. In one week of March five undergraduates of Oxford went over to the Church of Rome. Mr. E. Hildner, Secretary of the Austrian Legation at Washington, is at the Hotel Brunswick. Mr. David Neal, the artist, is at Lowell, and will soon come to New York on his way to Europe. "He that hath swine to yow let him yow," is the way an English dandy gives out the well-known text. Governor Emery has gone home to Salt Lake City. He has a farm in Tennessee, which he has been visiting. A Nevada Journal says that the soft climate of California does not tend to produce sterling men, but loafers. Virginians, according to the signs of their newspapers, prefer political discussions to elaborate details of news. The diplomatic corps seldom have a dinner of more than an hour and a half, the cost for each person being from \$10 to \$12. Kestel's sister, Mrs. Llanos, is living in her old age in destitution at Madrid. She regrets the publication of her love letters. Wisconsin is delighted because a girl from that State is making a sensation in the American colony in Paris with her elegant costume. Postmaster General Key and party arrived at Jacksonville, Fla. A reception in their honor was given last night by the citizens. Chester W. Chapin yesterday resigned the presidency of the Boston and Albany Railroad and Dr. Waldo Lincoln was elected his successor. Mr. Henry Tyrwhit Wilson was not the best man of Lord Rosebery at his marriage simply because he fell all upside down with a gunball, and so he kept away. A Frenchman says that Americans do not have handsome chins. Foreigners expect us to be wiping off our chins all the time, and yet to keep them handsome. Charles E. Fitch, of the Rochester Democrat, has accepted an invitation to deliver the annual address at the Convention of the State Press Association on June 19. The New Orleans Picayune broadly insinuates that Lot's wife looked back because there was a woman behind her with a new bonnet on. Well, didn't she get salt petrified? Mr. Schuyler Colfax will deliver the oration at the laying of the corner stone of the old Folger's temple at Austin, Texas, in September. There will be large delegations from all parts of the country. The coffee roaster in large establishments determines by smell when the last roast averages with others. Three-fourths of so-called Java and Mocha coffees sold in this country are spurious. In the International Sunday School Convention at Atlanta, Ga., yesterday, a negro delegate appearing from Texas was admitted without question, and escorted to a good seat by the local committee. Bishop Matthew Simpson, of the Methodist Church, is approaching his seventieth year, but his eloquence is as powerful as ever. He is tall and stout, but always reads aloud. His forehead is low, but very broad, and his voice is very high. The Hindoo believe that Kala will be subject to Kala-aid so long as the Kala-aid of the Crown jewels remains in possession of the Queen. As it is to be exhibited at Paris it is believed that efforts may be made to steal it, (a la Wilkie Collins) moonstone. Sir John Lubbock writes books not only about early society but about the habits of ants also. He is an authority on humble bees as well as on early men. Yet he is one of the most modest, gentle and unobtrusive of that class of men who are always making pertinent suggestions.

London Court Journal.—"Foreigners speak of the President's dinner at the White House with great interest when the matter is discussed among themselves, and the idea of having tea and coffee served with, or after, the soup and fish, strikes all with something approaching disgust."

The Petersburg (Va.) Index-Appel says that the act of the Confederacy by which General Butler was outlawed and consigned to the punishment of hanging has never been repealed, and that if there shall ever come a time in this country when political differences give occasion for the hanging of people the neck of General B. F. Butler will not be the safest in the United States.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ALMONTE BENEFIT.

One of the largest matinee performances that has yet been given at the Grand London Circus at Gilmore's Garden took place yesterday afternoon, the occasion being a benefit generously tendered by the members of the profession to the family of Ted Almonte, the well known clown, who lately died. In behalf of the Equestrian Benevolent Association the veteran circus ring master, Frank Whitaker, who had kindly volunteered to take his old place, made a brief address, in which, representing the family of the deceased and his friends, he returned thanks for the co-operation of both the members of the circus and the public in making a success of the enterprise. He then made a few remarks on the relief of the wife and little ones nearly \$600. The audience was splendidly illustrated the warmth of sympathy that exists among the people. It is a noteworthy circumstance that the only expense of the affair was \$14.50.

A matinee benefit had also been arranged by Mr. Barrum and his company for the Almonte family to take place on Friday, but it being remembered that it was Good Friday Mr. Barrum gave up the idea and forwarded a check for \$200 to the widow with a letter sympathizing in her loss.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Nilton, Faure and Campanini are singing in Vienna. Wachtel has been engaged to make a tour of Denmark during the month of May.

Romani's money—or the loss of it—goes to the support of aged and infirm singers.

The Cincinnati musical festival on the 15th of May

next promises to be one of the most important events of the kind in the country.

The Vocal Society of New York will give its last concert of the present season on Monday, April 22.

The farwell benefit of Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Howard will take place to-morrow evening at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

Patrizio, the magician, proposes to catch a real cannon ball fired from a real cannon, on the stage of the San Francisco Musical Theatre, on the 29th of April.

A concert is to be given this evening by a number of well known artists at the First Congregational Church in Washington avenue, between 16th and 16th streets.

Mr. Digby V. Bell, assisted by Signora Lilla Belli, Madame de Ryther, Berthel Timm and George William Warren, the organist, will give a concert at Chickering Hall on Friday evening, April 26.

Two well known amateurs in magic will give an entertainment at the Union League Theatre for the benefit of the Columbia College Boat Club on the evening of May 3. Tickets are procurable at Delmonico's.

"The Belle" will be produced at the Fifth Avenue Theatre on Easter Monday with new scenery and a carefully selected cast. On the same evening a niece of the Secretary of State will make her debut.

Wagner is said to be extremely vain, especially in matters of dress, and to be "exacting to a degree that, unless insane, no sensible American would endure for a moment. Give the old gentleman time and he will disappear like a plate of ice cream."

Napier Lothian, one of the highly accomplished musicians of the country, a New Yorker by birth and a Bostonian by necessity, is the composer of the incidental music in the "Kleider," which forms such a pleasant feature of the entertainment at Booth's.

Tooker and Jarrett are said to be hunting through Southern cane brakes for negro singers—what is called "field hand" material—to take with them to London. They have already made several musical prodigies, including a number of tooth-aching tunes and three or four of the last servants of George Washington.

At the concert to S. B. Mills on the 24th of this month not the least of the attractions will be the debut which is to be played by Mills and Max Pinner. Here will be an opportunity for students of piano music to hear the two most perfect technicians that the musical culture of this country has produced for their instrument. Mills has helped to produce much of this culture, and at forty he is going abroad, where he has already made a name. Pinner comes from twenty-four, with a name which his master last has sent before him. The meeting of the two artists on two pianos will be an event which for its worth as a study we chronicle. Mills alone will play a Chopin concerto, with that certain touch and poetry for which he is noted. He has been with us as a virtuoso for several years. Pinner chose him to aid in concerts with her popular voice; and now that he is going away the wonder is not so much about who will take his place as about the fact that we are to hear him only once more. When Rubinstein, the volcano, was here Mills played with him. Pinner is now to play with him, and there will be an opportunity to hear the classical virtuoso with the youthful and talented Pinner.

A DANGEROUS "CONFLAGRATION SCENE."

Foreman McCabe, of Engine Company No. 14, was called by Chief Engineer Bates to make an examination of the stage of Booth's Theatre where the fourth act of the "Kleider" was being performed, where a conflagration scene is introduced. Foreman McCabe reported to the Board yesterday that he regarded it as a very dangerous performance, and asked that a detail of two firemen be placed on the stage during the act, and that the managers of the theatre to open the doors leading from the dressing rooms to the lobby, which have been kept locked, so that the occupants in case of fire could escape through the lobby door.

OBITUARY.

SEÑOR DON JOSE AMADOR DE LOS RIOS.

Spanish historical and archaeological literature, as well as the Spanish art world, recently lost one of its most careful and accurate students, in the death of Señor de los Rios, at Seville. Born in 1818, he had just reached that age when matured judgment, working upon material garnered with care and industry from early youth, might have given valuable aid to the world of letters. A critic, historian, practical archaeologist, a skilled draughtsman and poet, his intimate friend and fellow-worker, Señor Rada y Dolgado, is charged by the Academies of History and of the "Bellas Artes de San Fernando" to write a biographical monograph of his collaborator on the Museo Español de Antigüedades. The following notice is condensed from an exhaustive and appreciative paper contributed to La Academia by Señor Taboas. Beginning his scholarly career at the Seminary of San Pelagio at Córdoba, Señor de los Rios studied later in the Imperial College at Madrid, from whence he matriculated at the Real Academia de San Fernando, with the object of studying painting, and made considerable progress under the able tuition of Elías. In 1840 he removed to Seville, where he remained until 1842, he devoted himself to the translation of the political and literary works of Simónides, which had been commenced by his collaborator, the historian, Don Juan de los Rios. The following notice is condensed from an exhaustive and appreciative paper contributed to La Academia by Señor Taboas. Beginning his scholarly career at the Seminary of San Pelagio at Córdoba, Señor de los Rios studied later in the Imperial College at Madrid, from whence he matriculated at the Real Academia de San Fernando, with the object of studying painting, and made considerable progress under the able tuition of Elías. In 1840 he removed to Seville, where he remained until 1842, he devoted himself to the translation of the political and literary works of Simónides, which had been commenced by his collaborator, the historian, Don Juan de los Rios. The following notice is condensed from an exhaustive and appreciative paper contributed to La Academia by Señor Taboas. Beginning his scholarly career at the Seminary of San Pelagio at Córdoba, Señor de los Rios studied later in the Imperial College at Madrid, from whence he matriculated at the Real Academia de San Fernando, with the object of studying painting, and made considerable progress under the able tuition of Elías. In 1840 he removed to Seville, where he remained until 1842, he devoted himself to the translation of the political and literary works of Simónides, which had been commenced by his collaborator, the historian, Don Juan de los Rios.

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